Non-product Specific Aggregate Measurement of support on Electricity to Agriculture

*406. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(c) and (d) The MODVAT credit Aggregate Measurement of Support (A.M.S.) on electricity to agriculture ; and

(b) whether it is calculated along the lines at which product specific A.M.S. has been calculated considering average rate at which electricity is supplied to agriculture in agro-products exporting countries ?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The Aggregate Measurement of Support is the sum of product specific support (like support price) and non-product specific support (i.e. input subsidies). The subsidy on account of electricity to agriculture has been calculated to be Rs. 15,814 million (as per annual average for the base period of 1986—89). The subsidy has been calculated on the basis of the differential between the operating cost of rate of generation and the rate charged to the agricultural sector.

Closure of yarn Texturisation Small Scale Industry

*407. SHRI G. G. SWELL :

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that yarn texturisation small scale industry at Surat, Ahmedabad and various other centres remained closed for several days due to new tax levied on yarn texturisation :

(b) whether it is also a fact that texturisation is a continuing process on yarn and this is not a new product ;

(c) whether it is possible to have benefit of MODVAT for texturisation :

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that factories producing yarn and then texturising the same under one roof in the brand name of the same company or any other company would be taxed only once or twice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-textured synthetic filament yarns and textured synthetic filament yarns are two different commodities falling under Heading No. 54.02 and 54.03 respectively of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act and chargeable to excise duty separately.

(c) and (d) The MODVAT credit scheme is applicable to textured filament yarns in a restricted manner. The duty paid on various inputs (other than non-textured yarns) is available as MODVAT credit to the manufacturers of textured yarns. The duty paid at the POY stage (Non-textured yarn stage) is available as credit under another scheme stipulated under Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. Further, under the capital goods MODVAT scheme, units manufacturing textured yarns can claim the credit of duty paid on the machinery used in the manufacture of such yarns, provided the duty on such machinery has been paid on or after 1-3-1994. Thus, the advantages of MODVAT Scheme are in effect applicable to texturisers.

(e) If non-textured and textured yarns are produced by a manufacturer in the same factory, duty is payable at the textured stage only.

Schmes for Powerloom Workers

*408. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged the States to implement scheme for the welfare of powerloom workers and also to provide insurance cover ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of assistance Union Government propose to give to State Governments for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Union Government has urged the States to implement the Powerloom Workers Insurance Scheme.

(b) Six State Governments had started implementing the Powerloom Workers Insurance Scheme during the year 1993-94. The other States are actively considering its adoption.

(c) Under this scheme an annual premium of Rs. 120 for an Insurance cover of Rs. 10,000 is to be equally shared by the Central Government State Government and the Powerloom Worker. Therefore, an assistance of Rs. 40 per worker insured would be provided by the Union Government.

Recovery of Excise and Customs Locked up in Litigation

*409. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU :
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much of recoveries on account of Central Excise and Customs are locked up in litigation for over a year; and

(b) what steps are being taken to speed up the recovery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) : (a) The amounts of Customs and Central Excise duties/penalties, as on 31-12-93, whose recovery has been stayed by the Supreme Court and High Courts are as follows :—

(Amount in Crores)

	Supreme Court	High Court
Central Excise	207.99	805.90
Customs	31.09	15.20

(b) Steps taken to speed up the recovery of revenue locked up in litigation, include periodical review and monitoring of cases pending before various courts, furnishing to courts issue-wise list of pending cases to enable their being bunched for early disposal, filing caveats in some cases in courts to obviate ex-parte stays and close liaison with Ministry of Law for pursuing the Supreme Court and the High Courts for early hearing of cases and vacation of stay orders.

टिहरी बांध परियोजना में परिवर्तन

*410. **प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टिहरी बांध परियोजना के मूल रूप को बहुत बदल दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना पर मूल रूप से कितनी राशि व्यय किए जाने का अनुमान था;

(ग) अब इस परियोजना के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) मार्च, 1994 तक इस परियोजना पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अभी तक परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित राशि की पूर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो परियोजना के शेष निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक राशि किन-किन स्रोतों से जुटाई जाएगी ?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) : टिहरी बांध परियोजना को मूल रूप में एक राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजना के रूप में 197.92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 600 मे० वा० की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के साथ जून, 1972 में निवेश मंजूरी प्रदान की गई थी। तत्पश्चात्, 1983 में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता को 1000 मे० वा० तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। एक वृहत् जल विद्युत काम्प्लैक्स के कार्यान्वयन हेतु सोवियत ऋण की उपलब्धता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 1986 में अन्य संघटकों की संवृद्धि के साथ इस परियोजना की क्षमता को और बढ़ाकर 2400 मे० वा० कर दिया गया था।

(ग) टिहरी बांध परियोजना (1000 मे० वा०) को अब कार्यान्वयन हेतु, 3334.50 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(घ) मार्च, 1994 तक इस परियोजना पर 873 करोड़ रुपये (अनंतिम) की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है।

(ङ) तथा (च) राज्य सरकार की संसाधन कठिनाइयों के कारण टिहरी परियोजना को भारत सरकार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में सोवियत तकनीक तथा वित्तीय सहायता के साथ एक वृहत् जल विद्युत काम्प्लैक्स के एक अंग के रूप में कार्यान्वयन हेतु हाथ में लिया गया था। सोवियत संघ का विघटन होने से सोवियत ऋण अब उपलब्ध नहीं है। और इस प्रकार टिहरी परियोजना के लिए संशोधित वित्त पोषण व्यवस्था की गई है।